

**CITIES OF THE NORTH**  
NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST  
ARE BEST REACHED VIA THE  
**Evansville & Terre Haute RR**  
2 THROUGH  
VESTIBULE  
TRANSIT  
NASHVILLE  
P. JEFFRIES, G. P. A. MILLMAN, G. A.  
EVANSVILLE, IND. NASHVILLE, TENN.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
Time Table in effect July 1, 1918.

**LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS DIVISION**  
NORTH BOUND—No. 32 No. 34  
Leave.  
New Orleans 7:30 pm 9:00 am  
Jackson, Miss. 12:15 am 1:30 pm  
Memphis 5:50 am 8:50 pm  
Chicago 10:30 am 10:30 pm  
Chicago, Ill. 10:45 am

**ST. LOUIS DIVISION**  
NORTH BOUND—No. 32 No. 34  
Leave.  
St. Louis 7:30 pm 9:00 am  
St. Louis 12:15 am 1:30 pm  
St. Louis 5:50 am 8:50 pm  
St. Louis 10:30 am 10:30 pm  
St. Louis, Mo. 10:45 am

**WHY BURN Old Soggy Wood**  
When you can get dry hickory stove wood ready for stove at same prices by telephoning No. 1987. Note change from No. 29.

**E. E. BELL**  
FIRE-FIGHTING IN EUROPE.  
Methods Employed in Holland, Germany and Austria.

In Amsterdam the firemen are all unmarried men and live at the fire stations. The street alarms for calling out the fire brigade are distributed over the city, so that no house is more than 300 yards from one of them. There are two methods of rescuing people from burning houses which are practiced in the Dutch town. If the inmates are in a very dangerous position a fire line is shot up to them with a pistol. They catch the line, draw it up and at the end find a stout rope. This they fasten inside the room and slide down to the ground. Jumping-sheets are also provided; the firemen grasp them with both hands, raising their arms, and the sheet is level with the collar bone, and throw back the body to an angle. The fall of the person thus causes the sheet to "give" without bringing the bearers to their knees, says Household Words.

In Germany call boxes are very numerous, and the extent as well as the locality of the fire is signalled. Engines are dispatched according to the size of the fire as it is signalled—small, medium or great. Most German firemen are curious to note, are graph-clerks. A great feature of German fire brigades was the prevention of unnecessary damage by water. As everybody knows, the water used for extinguishing a fire does almost as much damage to the contents of a building as the flames themselves. The German firemen pay particular attention to this point and do not flood the building with water, but use it only where it is necessary. The fireman's clothes are inflated with water if occasion requires it. The blouse and trousers are made of a double layer of canvas, and by means of a tap attached to the hose for this purpose a fireman can fill the waterproof space between the two layers with water immediately. If too much water is poured in the surplus escapes through a valve and pours down over the wearer like a fountain, thus doubly protecting him from the flames.

The smoke helmet is also used by Germans, as, indeed, by all continental firemen. It serves as an air chamber, which is filled by an air pump, with which the fireman is provided. By this means the lungs are supplied with air and the head kept cool, while the escaping air clears away the smoke and enables the fireman to see what he is doing. Thus the fireman is able to enter a burning room and fight the fire at close quarters. The Berlin fireman also carries a short ladder; placing it against the first landing window, he mounts it, gets on to the window sill, pulls up the ladder, hooks it on to the window sill above and so reaches the roof. He then lets down a line, draws up a hose pipe and sets to work.

Of all the continental capitals Vienna is probably the most perfectly equipped for outbreaks of fire. There are numerous street alarms, which are most ingenious and useful. Instead of the glass window—which is equally at the mercy of a drunken or rowdy person or the real discovery of a fire—which must be smashed before the alarm can be given, there is a key numbered keys for the call-boxes are frequently supplied to all respectable citizens, who are responsible for their use. On discovering a fire the man unlocks the door and gives the alarm. When this has been done the key cannot be withdrawn until another door has been unlocked, the key for which only firemen possess. From the numbered key in the lock the name of the person giving the alarm can be found, as a register is kept of all the citizens to whom keys have been supplied, with the number of each key. The Vienna fire brigade turns out more quickly than any other European brigade. In driving to the scene of the fire one of the brigade sits by the driver and blows a trumpet, which can be heard a great distance away and is a summons for all vehicles to pull aside until the engine has passed. A water cart follows the engine, and so an immediate supply of water is at hand while the fire plug is being found. Thus many small fires which would soon extend are nipped in the bud. A great point is also made of the right application of water, which is used with great economy. It stands to reason that a pint of water at the right spot is better than a gallon in the wrong.

**Exposition Omaha, Nebraska**  
JUNE 1 TO NOVEMBER 1—1898  
Best reached from the south, east and west by the  
**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
In elegant equipment, consisting of reclining chair cars (seats free of extra charge), Pullman buffet sleeping cars and comfortable high-back seat coaches.  
**REDUCED RATES FROM ALL POINTS**  
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE  
See agent for tickets, time tables and other information.  
R. T. G. MATTHEWS, T. P. A.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**If You Want Your Laundry Done Right**  
Have it done by THE CHINESE 102 Broadway. Clothes cleaned and returned promptly.  
**SAM HOP SING & CO.**  
When in Metropolitan stop at the  
**STATE HOTEL.**  
\$1.50 a day. Special rates by the week.  
D. A. BAILEY, Prop.  
Between 4th and 5th on Ferry.

**ST. JAMES HOTEL**  
SAINT LOUIS  
**EUROPEAN PLAN**  
Rate 75c and \$1 per day  
Restaurant, Popular Prices  
**SPECIAL 25c DINNER**  
**SPECIAL BREAKFAST AND SUPPER**  
No. 1 Breakfast of hot buttered toast, coffee, tea or fruit.  
No. 2 Ham, two eggs, potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 3 Pork chops with potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 4 Lamb chops with potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 5 Chicken, two eggs, potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 6 Two eggs, butter, toast and coffee.  
Take Market street cars direct to hotel.  
Try European Plan. Cheapest and best.  
Only pay for what you get.  
THOMAS M. MILLER, President.

**Second Hand Goods**  
Highest cash prices paid by  
**WILLIAM BOUGHEN & SON**  
308 Court street. We also carry a line of new furniture, stoves, ranges, etc. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere. We also exchange new goods for old.

**J. W. Moore,**  
DEALER IN  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries,**  
Canned Goods of All Kinds.  
Free delivery to all parts of the city.  
Cor. 7th and Adams.

**WE**  
are particularly careful in the laundering of colored goods, handling each in such a way that even dyes which are not warranted fast will not fade.  
Negligee shirts, starched and plain, shirt waists, ties, socks, etc., cleaned and finished by the Star Steam Laundry in a manner which cannot fail to please.

**STAR STEAM LAUNDRY.**  
J. W. YOUNG & SON, Proprietors.  
120 North 4th St. Levee Block.

**WHY BURN Old Soggy Wood**  
When you can get dry hickory stove wood ready for stove at same prices by telephoning No. 1987. Note change from No. 29.

**E. E. BELL**  
FIRE-FIGHTING IN EUROPE.  
Methods Employed in Holland, Germany and Austria.

In Amsterdam the firemen are all unmarried men and live at the fire stations. The street alarms for calling out the fire brigade are distributed over the city, so that no house is more than 300 yards from one of them. There are two methods of rescuing people from burning houses which are practiced in the Dutch town. If the inmates are in a very dangerous position a fire line is shot up to them with a pistol. They catch the line, draw it up and at the end find a stout rope. This they fasten inside the room and slide down to the ground. Jumping-sheets are also provided; the firemen grasp them with both hands, raising their arms, and the sheet is level with the collar bone, and throw back the body to an angle. The fall of the person thus causes the sheet to "give" without bringing the bearers to their knees, says Household Words.

In Germany call boxes are very numerous, and the extent as well as the locality of the fire is signalled. Engines are dispatched according to the size of the fire as it is signalled—small, medium or great. Most German firemen are curious to note, are graph-clerks. A great feature of German fire brigades was the prevention of unnecessary damage by water. As everybody knows, the water used for extinguishing a fire does almost as much damage to the contents of a building as the flames themselves. The German firemen pay particular attention to this point and do not flood the building with water, but use it only where it is necessary. The fireman's clothes are inflated with water if occasion requires it. The blouse and trousers are made of a double layer of canvas, and by means of a tap attached to the hose for this purpose a fireman can fill the waterproof space between the two layers with water immediately. If too much water is poured in the surplus escapes through a valve and pours down over the wearer like a fountain, thus doubly protecting him from the flames.

The smoke helmet is also used by Germans, as, indeed, by all continental firemen. It serves as an air chamber, which is filled by an air pump, with which the fireman is provided. By this means the lungs are supplied with air and the head kept cool, while the escaping air clears away the smoke and enables the fireman to see what he is doing. Thus the fireman is able to enter a burning room and fight the fire at close quarters. The Berlin fireman also carries a short ladder; placing it against the first landing window, he mounts it, gets on to the window sill, pulls up the ladder, hooks it on to the window sill above and so reaches the roof. He then lets down a line, draws up a hose pipe and sets to work.

Of all the continental capitals Vienna is probably the most perfectly equipped for outbreaks of fire. There are numerous street alarms, which are most ingenious and useful. Instead of the glass window—which is equally at the mercy of a drunken or rowdy person or the real discovery of a fire—which must be smashed before the alarm can be given, there is a key numbered keys for the call-boxes are frequently supplied to all respectable citizens, who are responsible for their use. On discovering a fire the man unlocks the door and gives the alarm. When this has been done the key cannot be withdrawn until another door has been unlocked, the key for which only firemen possess. From the numbered key in the lock the name of the person giving the alarm can be found, as a register is kept of all the citizens to whom keys have been supplied, with the number of each key. The Vienna fire brigade turns out more quickly than any other European brigade. In driving to the scene of the fire one of the brigade sits by the driver and blows a trumpet, which can be heard a great distance away and is a summons for all vehicles to pull aside until the engine has passed. A water cart follows the engine, and so an immediate supply of water is at hand while the fire plug is being found. Thus many small fires which would soon extend are nipped in the bud. A great point is also made of the right application of water, which is used with great economy. It stands to reason that a pint of water at the right spot is better than a gallon in the wrong.

**Exposition Omaha, Nebraska**  
JUNE 1 TO NOVEMBER 1—1898  
Best reached from the south, east and west by the  
**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
In elegant equipment, consisting of reclining chair cars (seats free of extra charge), Pullman buffet sleeping cars and comfortable high-back seat coaches.  
**REDUCED RATES FROM ALL POINTS**  
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE  
See agent for tickets, time tables and other information.  
R. T. G. MATTHEWS, T. P. A.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**If You Want Your Laundry Done Right**  
Have it done by THE CHINESE 102 Broadway. Clothes cleaned and returned promptly.  
**SAM HOP SING & CO.**  
When in Metropolitan stop at the  
**STATE HOTEL.**  
\$1.50 a day. Special rates by the week.  
D. A. BAILEY, Prop.  
Between 4th and 5th on Ferry.

**ST. JAMES HOTEL**  
SAINT LOUIS  
**EUROPEAN PLAN**  
Rate 75c and \$1 per day  
Restaurant, Popular Prices  
**SPECIAL 25c DINNER**  
**SPECIAL BREAKFAST AND SUPPER**  
No. 1 Breakfast of hot buttered toast, coffee, tea or fruit.  
No. 2 Ham, two eggs, potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 3 Pork chops with potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 4 Lamb chops with potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 5 Chicken, two eggs, potatoes, coffee or tea.  
No. 6 Two eggs, butter, toast and coffee.  
Take Market street cars direct to hotel.  
Try European Plan. Cheapest and best.  
Only pay for what you get.  
THOMAS M. MILLER, President.

**Second Hand Goods**  
Highest cash prices paid by  
**WILLIAM BOUGHEN & SON**  
308 Court street. We also carry a line of new furniture, stoves, ranges, etc. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere. We also exchange new goods for old.

**J. W. Moore,**  
DEALER IN  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries,**  
Canned Goods of All Kinds.  
Free delivery to all parts of the city.  
Cor. 7th and Adams.

**La Creole Will Restore those Gray Hairs of Yours**  
D. A. YEISER, Wholesale Agt.

**Doctors' Prescriptions**  
Are given prompt and careful attention by experienced graduates in pharmacy when entrusted to our care.

**Our Immense Stock**  
Enables us to give you "just what the doctor orders."  
**Prompt Delivery**  
We deliver medicines or prescriptions promptly to any part of the city.

**DEHLSCHLAGER & WALKER**  
DRUGGISTS  
Fifth and Broadway.

**THE THIRD KENTUCKY.**  
Col. Smith Says it May Yet Go to Porto Rico—The Boys Gently Disappointed Over the Delay.

The Alleged Ill-Feeling Between the First and Third Is All a Myth—The Legion Gets Off Deaths in the Third.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 11.—"I still believe the Third Kentucky regiment will go to Porto Rico," said Col. T. J. Smith recently.

"Of course," he continued, "we are much disappointed with the brigadier general's order in which he designated the Fifth Illinois as the regiment to accompany him south, but our business is to obey orders and that is what we propose to do. We expect to leave within a week on transports which have already been ordered to Newport News."

Sixty-six sick soldiers of the Third Kentucky have been sent to Fort Monroe since the regiment reached Newport News. Most of them have typhoid or malarial fever, mumps, or measles, and will be unable to accompany the regiment south. The regimental surgeons are at a loss to account for the large amount of sickness in the regiment. One consequence of it beyond a doubt, was the decision of Brigadier General Grant to push the Fifth Illinois to the front ahead of the Third Kentucky, although it arrived last.

Since the regiment was mustered into service there have been three deaths, a small number compared to other regiments at Chickamauga park. One of the three deaths was due directly to the move made from Chickamauga to Newport News. Beginning with yesterday all visitors and soldiers from other regiments are forbidden to enter the lines, because of the prevalence of mumps and measles.

There is little foundation for the stories that have been circulated of late concerning hard feeling said to exist between the soldiers of the First and Third regiments. The report was started when a number of men of the First Kentucky were arrested by the provost guard of the Third regiment, because they were not provided with passes. There is no serious ill feeling between the two regiments, and the men of the First are sorry that the Third is not to go at once to Porto Rico.

The transport Alamo, with the remaining companies of the First Kentucky, sailed at daybreak yesterday for Porto Rico.

The departure of the boys was marked by the greatest enthusiasm. Cheers rent the air as the transport pushed off from the dock, and then the soldier boys broke into song, rendering various good-bye selections, the last notes falling faintly upon shore from the receding vessel being those of "My Old Kentucky Home."

Notwithstanding the early hour of the departure, quite a number were present to wave them a fond farewell. In the gathering were some of the adoring and adorable Virginia girls who contributed so much to the pleasure of the boys while in camp here.

The embarkation was made Tuesday night, the soldiers going aboard with Gen. Grant. Then they waited for daylight. There was not much sleep on the transport, the last night on the American shore being fraught with too much that was stirring to be passed in slumber.

Thus after a week's waiting from the time they were separated from their regimental comrades who left last Thursday on the Hudson, the remainder of the legion boys sailed away happy in the service of their country. No more gallant soldiers have left these or other shores in the present war than these same Kentucky boys, whose ambition from the time of their enlistment has been to get to the front and fight.

There will doubtless be no fighting for them to do now, but garrison duty will likely keep them in Porto Rico for several months at least.

**STORY OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**  
How He Cleverly Assisted a Woman to Quiet a Crazy Man.

A woman was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him.

His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her.

"I beg your pardon," he said; "you are in trouble. May I help you?"

She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked.

She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially and engaged him in conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the woman and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand and was about to step the carriage door when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I know whom I am thanking?"

"The big man smiled as he answered: 'Phillips Brooks,' and turned away.—Church Union.

**LENDLER & LYDON**  
Has the best \$2 shoe in the city. Every pair guaranteed. 8a2

**CURIOUS ENGLISH IDIOMS.**  
Some Queer Answers Given by the Hindus at Examinations.

When stating his qualifications for the desired billet the young Hindoo in search of employment frequently makes use of the following phrase: "I was a candidate for matriculation at the Bombay university." He gives that as sort of guaranty of his proficiency in English. It does not follow that our young friend has attained much knowledge, for of the many candidates the number that pass the examination rarely exceeds 20 per cent. It has been my lot to act as an examiner at many matriculations, and I can vouch for the authenticity of the following examples of candidates' replies to some questions asked in the English examination papers:

To the question: "Give a short life of Alexander the Great?" a youth wrote: "The fame of Alexander has reached so prominently before us, he played his part on such a lofty stage, that the eye of the whole world was upon him, marking the strong and weak points in his character, like to the glare of sunlight that shows us the defects on our body which the night conceals."

Of Diogenes one youth gave the following information: "He lived in a large tub" while another said that "an earnest tub was his inseparable companion." The Cynics were described as "a kind of ornament worn in the court." Another referred to Themistocles as being "an Athenian statement," which reminds me of a young Hindoo clerk who described Niagara as "a large American contract." I have heard Eliza described as "a nymph," "the servant of Eliza," "a colony in the Portuguese," "an Arabian province in the Persian gulf."

In an essay on the subject, "Adversity Trials Friends," one youth introduced the story of the prodigal son, whom he described as having been driven by hunger to feed on the tucks of his own pig.

Here are a few strange and wonderful definitions of words which I have culled from the examination papers: Custom and Habit—"Custom is annual. Habit is not." The habit of rain is sweet things. "He has a habit of drinking, and a custom of falling into gutter after his intoxication." Entire and Complete—"Entire means very completely. Complete is that which is not entire." Pride and Vanity—"A cock struts with pride on account of the vanity of his hind part." Only and Alone—"He came alone. A. e., without bringing his wife." Authentic and Genuine—"A genuine book is one in which tales are written, whether true or false; an authentic book is one in which many of the words are not written by the author."

One youth explained the sentence: "He was such a methodical man that he used to check his accounts daily." He was a man of the Methodist religion, who spent nothing at all day by day.

The most absurd mistakes, however, occurred in diction. The sentence "Hunts of nymphs in the days of Hesiod, and lairs of pirates in the days of Byron" was rendered: "Horns of Imps in the days of Esau, and layers of parrots in the days of Byron."

In one of the higher examinations the subject was Shakespeare's play of "Richard III." A candidate was asked for a short sketch of the character of this monarch. He wrote: "Richard III. was a patron of the fine arts, and he painted beautifully and was a skilled musician, and if he had been spared would doubtless have become one of the most enlightened sovereigns that ever graced the English throne."

A Hindoo clerk once wrote to me imploring charity for a female relative on the following grounds: "She is a widow, poor chap, and has two little post-mortem children."—Today.

**SWIMMING IN THE PACIFIC.**  
Accomplishments That Come Natural to the Natives.

The South sea mother has very little cause to worry when her baby has reached the reptilian or crawling age. In her house there are no stairs for the venturesome infant to tumble down. If he crawls to the edge of the house he can crawl out of doors without harm, for there is no break in the level. If he goes on a creeping exploration of the path there are no animals or wheels to bring bruises and bumps and even worse haps. Happy indeed, is the hardy crawler when he covers the narrow distance from his home to the beach, for there is a bank of soft, warm sand to play in. The next stage is to crawl from the soft warmth of the supporting sand into the yielding warmth of the still water. Nature intended the human form to float, and, knowing no better, the wee Kanaka lets nature have her way. The same motions which propel the crawling baby on shore turn him into the swimming baby in the sea.

From swimming baby to swimming man or woman there is no alteration of style. There is no overhead stroke, no breast stroke, nothing but the crawling motion with which every four-limbed animal swims. It is nothing but the dog paddle, which civilized swimmers deride, but, laughed at as the stroke may be, it serves the turn of the strongest and longest swimmers in the world. No one, no matter how good his stroke may be in theory and in swimming school practice, no one but a South sea islander would start out hopefully on a swim over 20 miles of ocean between two islands. Scores of instances are known in which the Kanaka has covered that distance, starting with a coconut slung about his neck as a national combination of haversack and canteen, food and drink in the same parcel.

It is only such confident swimmers who may venture on the thrilling sport of surf riding. The Samoans ride the surf in canoes. It can be done only in a lagoon which has a wide reef passage to the sea, and is possible only when a heavy sea on the ocean is setting right into the mouth of the pass. When that happens old and young get out the canoe and lie just under the reef until a monster wave is seen approaching. There is a hurry to get into position on the forward slope of the wave, and the paddles dig like mad to keep that place until the breaking wave lands the canoe on the beach. If a man is slow with his paddle the crest of the wave passes under him and he loses the thrilling rush shoreward. If he makes a slip in steering the canoe is upset and there is a chance that the outrigger will break his head by way of reminder that surf riding is an art. Those who make the ride are entitled to the wild cries of delight with which they signalize the feat.

The great Hawaiian beaches seldom are protected by a barrier reef, therefore the surf riding is not to be done there in canoes. Each swimmer has a stout board, longer than himself by about two or three feet and about two feet broad. With this he swims seaward, diving under the incoming waves until he reaches the place where the rollers begin to form. Here he watches the sea, lying flat upon his board. When the largest roller begins to swell into shape he endeavors to paddle his board backward with his hands into the face of the forming comb. If he times it just right the wave picks him up and shoots him like an arrow to the beach, where just even with the last bubbles at the edge of the dry sands. Surf riding after the Hawaiian fashion is extremely simple when performed with pen and ink, but the swimmer who tries it at Waikiki when there is any sort of tumbling in from the south is either overwhelmed in the roller or seizes company with his board to learn the damantino solidity of beach sand when a would-be rider essays to plow it up with any portion of his anatomy. Necessarily the art cannot be learned in still water, therefore the learner must take chances on coming to grief under severe conditions. The whole knack of it lies in a double distribution of the weight of the body on the surf board. It is essential to keep the board truly at right angles with the swelling face of the wave. The latter feat is accomplished partly by the exquisite molding of the board to suit the owner and partly by adjusting his own position on the board to secure the right balance. The former or steering disposition is effected by rolling to one side of the board or the other. A few of the most expert Hawaiian surf riders are able to make the ride when standing on the board, but this is very dangerous and infrequent.

—N. Y. Sun.

**COL. SMITH SAYS IT MAY YET GO TO PORTO RICO—THE BOYS GENTLY DISAPPOINTED OVER THE DELAY.**

The Alleged Ill-Feeling Between the First and Third Is All a Myth—The Legion Gets Off Deaths in the Third.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 11.—"I still believe the Third Kentucky regiment will go to Porto Rico," said Col. T. J. Smith recently.

"Of course," he continued, "we are much disappointed with the brigadier general's order in which he designated the Fifth Illinois as the regiment to accompany him south, but our business is to obey orders and that is what we propose to do. We expect to leave within a week on transports which have already been ordered to Newport News."

Sixty-six sick soldiers of the Third Kentucky have been sent to Fort Monroe since the regiment reached Newport News. Most of them have typhoid or malarial fever, mumps, or measles, and will be unable to accompany the regiment south. The regimental surgeons are at a loss to account for the large amount of sickness in the regiment. One consequence of it beyond a doubt, was the decision of Brigadier General Grant to push the Fifth Illinois to the front ahead of the Third Kentucky, although it arrived last.

Since the regiment was mustered into service there have been three deaths, a small number compared to other regiments at Chickamauga park. One of the three deaths was due directly to the move made from Chickamauga to Newport News. Beginning with yesterday all visitors and soldiers from other regiments are forbidden to enter the lines, because of the prevalence of mumps and measles.

There is little foundation for the stories that have been circulated of late concerning hard feeling said to exist between the soldiers of the First and Third regiments. The report was started when a number of men of the First Kentucky were arrested by the provost guard of the Third regiment, because they were not provided with passes. There is no serious ill feeling between the two regiments, and the men of the First are sorry that the Third is not to go at once to Porto Rico.

The transport Alamo, with the remaining companies of the First Kentucky, sailed at daybreak yesterday for Porto Rico.

The departure of the boys was marked by the greatest enthusiasm. Cheers rent the air as the transport pushed off from the dock, and then the soldier boys broke into song, rendering various good-bye selections, the last notes falling faintly upon shore from the receding vessel being those of "My Old Kentucky Home."

Notwithstanding the early hour of the departure, quite a number were present to wave them a fond farewell. In the gathering were some of the adoring and adorable Virginia girls who contributed so much to the pleasure of the boys while in camp here.

The embarkation was made Tuesday night, the soldiers going aboard with Gen. Grant. Then they waited for daylight. There was not much sleep on the transport, the last night on the American shore being fraught with too much that was stirring to be passed in slumber.

Thus after a week's waiting from the time they were separated from their regimental comrades who left last Thursday on the Hudson, the remainder of the legion boys sailed away happy in the service of their country. No more gallant soldiers have left these or other shores in the present war than these same Kentucky boys, whose ambition from the time of their enlistment has been to get to the front and fight.

There will doubtless be no fighting for them to do now, but garrison duty will likely keep them in Porto Rico for several months at least.

**STORY OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**  
How He Cleverly Assisted a Woman to Quiet a Crazy Man.

A woman was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him.

His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her.

"I beg your pardon," he said; "you are in trouble. May I help you?"

She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked.

She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially and engaged him in conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the woman and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand and was about to step the carriage door when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I know whom I am thanking?"

"The big man smiled as he answered: 'Phillips Brooks,' and turned away.—Church Union.

**LENDLER & LYDON**  
Has the best \$2 shoe in the city. Every pair guaranteed. 8a2

**SWIMMING IN THE PACIFIC.**  
Accomplishments That Come Natural to the Natives.

The South sea mother has very little cause to worry when her baby has reached the reptilian or crawling age. In her house there are no stairs for the venturesome infant to tumble down. If he crawls to the edge of the house he can crawl out of doors without harm, for there is no break in the level. If he goes on a creeping exploration of the path there are no animals or wheels to bring bruises and bumps and even worse haps. Happy indeed, is the hardy crawler when he covers the narrow distance from his home to the beach, for there is a bank of soft, warm sand to play in. The next stage is to crawl from the soft warmth of the supporting sand into the yielding warmth of the still water. Nature intended the human form to float, and, knowing no better, the wee Kanaka lets nature have her way. The same motions which propel the crawling baby on shore turn him into the swimming baby in the sea.

From swimming baby to swimming man or woman there is no alteration of style. There is no overhead stroke, no breast stroke, nothing but the crawling motion with which every four-limbed animal swims. It is nothing but the dog paddle, which civilized swimmers deride, but, laughed at as the stroke may be, it serves the turn of the strongest and longest swimmers in the world. No one, no matter how good his stroke may be in theory and in swimming school practice, no one but a South sea islander would start out hopefully on a swim over 20 miles of ocean between two islands. Scores of instances are known in which the Kanaka has covered that distance, starting with a coconut slung about his neck as a national combination of haversack and canteen, food and drink in the same parcel.

It is only such confident swimmers who may venture on the thrilling sport of surf riding. The Samoans ride the surf in canoes. It can be done only in a lagoon which has a wide reef passage to the sea, and is possible only when a heavy sea on the ocean is setting right into the mouth of the pass. When that happens old and young get out the canoe and lie just under the reef until a monster wave is seen approaching. There is a hurry to get into position on the forward slope of the wave, and the paddles dig like mad to keep that place until the breaking wave lands the canoe on the beach. If a man is slow with his paddle the crest of the wave passes under him and he loses the thrilling rush shoreward. If he makes a slip in steering the canoe is upset and there is a chance that the outrigger will break his head by way of reminder that surf riding is an art. Those who make the ride are entitled to the wild cries of delight with which they signalize the feat.

The great Hawaiian beaches seldom are protected by a barrier reef, therefore the surf riding is not to be done there in canoes. Each swimmer has a stout board, longer than himself by about two or three feet and about two feet broad. With this he swims seaward, diving under the incoming waves until he reaches the place where the rollers begin to form. Here he watches the sea, lying flat upon his board. When the largest roller begins to swell into shape he endeavors to paddle his board backward with his hands into the face of the forming comb. If he times it just right the wave picks him up and shoots him like an arrow to the beach, where just even with the last bubbles at the edge of the dry sands. Surf riding after the Hawaiian fashion is extremely simple when performed with pen and ink, but the swimmer who tries it at Waikiki when there is any sort of tumbling in from the south is either overwhelmed in the roller or seizes company with his board to learn the damantino solidity of beach sand when a would-be rider essays to plow it up with any portion of his anatomy. Necessarily the art cannot be learned in still water, therefore the learner must take chances on coming to grief under severe conditions. The whole knack of it lies in a double distribution of the weight of the body on the surf board. It is essential to keep the board truly at right angles with the swelling face of the wave. The latter feat is accomplished partly by the exquisite molding of the board to suit the owner and partly by adjusting his own position on the board to secure the right balance. The former or steering disposition is effected by rolling to one side of the board or the other. A few of the most expert Hawaiian surf riders are able to make the ride when standing on the board, but this is very dangerous and infrequent.

—N. Y. Sun.

**COL. SMITH SAYS IT MAY YET GO TO PORTO RICO—THE BOYS GENTLY DISAPPOINTED OVER THE DELAY.**

The Alleged Ill-Feeling Between the First and Third Is All a Myth—The Legion Gets Off Deaths in the Third.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 11.—"I still believe the Third Kentucky regiment will go to Porto Rico," said Col. T. J. Smith recently.

"Of course," he continued, "we are much disappointed with the brigadier general's order in which he designated the Fifth Illinois as the regiment to accompany him south, but our business is to obey orders and that is what we propose to do. We expect to leave within a week on transports which have already been ordered to Newport News."

Sixty-six sick soldiers of the Third Kentucky have been sent to Fort Monroe since the regiment reached Newport News. Most of them have typhoid or malarial fever, mumps, or measles, and will be unable to accompany the regiment south. The regimental surgeons are at a loss to account for the large amount of sickness in the regiment. One consequence of it beyond a doubt, was the decision of Brigadier General Grant to push the Fifth Illinois to the front ahead of the Third Kentucky, although it arrived last.

Since the regiment was mustered into service there have been three deaths, a small number compared to other regiments at Chickamauga park. One of the three deaths was due directly to the move made from Chickamauga to Newport News. Beginning with yesterday all visitors and soldiers from other regiments are forbidden to enter the lines, because of the prevalence of mumps and measles.

There is little foundation for the stories that have been circulated of late concerning hard feeling said to exist between the soldiers of the First and Third regiments. The report was started when a number of men of the First Kentucky were arrested by the provost guard of the Third regiment, because they were not provided with passes. There is no serious ill feeling between the two regiments, and the men of the First are sorry that the Third is not to go at once to Porto Rico.

The transport Alamo, with the remaining companies of the First Kentucky, sailed at daybreak yesterday for Porto Rico.

The departure of the boys was marked by the greatest enthusiasm. Cheers rent the air as the transport pushed off from the dock, and then the soldier boys broke into song, rendering various good-bye selections, the last notes falling faintly upon shore from the receding vessel being those of "My Old Kentucky Home."

Notwithstanding the early hour of the departure, quite a number were present to wave them a fond farewell. In the gathering were some of the adoring and adorable Virginia girls who contributed so much to the pleasure of the boys while in camp here.

The embarkation was made Tuesday night, the soldiers going aboard with Gen. Grant. Then they waited for daylight. There was not much sleep on the transport, the last night on the American shore being fraught with too much that was stirring to be passed in slumber.

Thus after a week's waiting from the time they were separated from their regimental comrades who left last Thursday on the Hudson, the remainder of the legion boys sailed away happy in the service of their country. No more gallant soldiers have left these or other shores in the present war than these same Kentucky boys, whose ambition from the time of their enlistment has been to get to the front and fight.

There will doubtless be no fighting for them to do now, but garrison duty will likely keep them in Porto Rico for several months at least.

**STORY OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**  
How He Cleverly Assisted a Woman to Quiet a Crazy Man.

A woman was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him.

His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her.

"I beg your pardon," he said; "you are in trouble. May I help you?"

She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked.

She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially and engaged him in conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the woman and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand and was about to step the carriage door when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I know whom I am thanking?"

"The big man smiled as he answered: 'Phillips Brooks,' and turned away.—Church Union.

**LENDLER & LYDON**  
Has the best \$2 shoe in the city. Every pair guaranteed. 8a2

**STORY OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**  
How He Cleverly Assisted a Woman to Quiet a Crazy Man.

A woman was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him.

His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her.

"I beg your pardon," he said; "you are in trouble. May I help you?"

She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked.

She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially and engaged him in conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the woman and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand and was about to step the carriage door when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I know whom I am thanking?"

"The big man smiled as he answered: 'Phillips Brooks,' and turned away.—Church Union.

**LENDLER & LYDON**  
Has the best \$2 shoe in the city. Every pair guaranteed. 8a2

**STORY OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.**  
How He Cleverly Assisted a Woman to Quiet a Crazy Man.

A woman was traveling from Providence to Boston with her weak-minded father. Before they arrived he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him.

His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving up in despair when she noticed a very large man watching the proceedings intently over the top of his newspaper. As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her.

"I beg your pardon," he said; "you are in trouble. May I help you?"

She explained the situation to him. "What is your father's name?" he asked.

She told him, and the large man, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially and engaged him in conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the woman and her charge into a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand and was about to step the carriage door when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of this noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you have rendered me such a service, may I